

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, January 24, 1902. When Representative Cannon, of Illinois, introduced in the House on Monday his "urgent deficiency bill" carrying an appropriation of \$500,000 for the establishment of a military post at Manila, he little realized the storm which the measure would bring about his head. Although many of the provisions of the bill were pronounced extravagant by the minority it was the last named appropriation which drew the fierce fire of the democratic orators and, under the scathing arraignment of Mr. De Armond and his colleagues, the Representative from Illinois spent a most unhappy afternoon. In the heat of the argument Mr. Cannon committed himself to the statement that the United States was in the Philippines to stay and it was on that ground that the democrats attacked his position. While space will not permit the chronicling of Mr. De Armond's brilliant speech, the following is worthy of quotation: "Do we lack the power and the right to take the hand of the spoilsman from off the islands of the far-away seas? Do we lack the power and the right to give liberty to 10,000,000 people who are struggling and dying for it? Do we lack the power and the right to take the mailed hand from the throats of men who are crying out for liberty and for independent national existence? Ah, no; we do not lack either the power or the right. Who is to interfere?" The bill is still before the House.

In the Senate, the Philippine tariff bill is being discussed. On Tuesday Senator Lodge made a long speech defending the action of his committee in amending the bill passed by the House. As the Senator from Massachusetts was expatiating upon the advisability of continuing the "open door" policy and the advantages to be derived from trade with China, a democratic member remarked, sotto voce, "The gentleman's next step towards building up our trade with China will be the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law I suppose."

Senator Rawlins is preparing to contest every step towards the enactment of the Philippines bill as reported and he will be ably assisted by Senator Culberson. On Tuesday Senator Rawlins made a strong appeal to his colleagues to do justice to the Philippines. He said that the present measure is calculated to prevent trade relations between the islands and this country and to continue the necessity of maintaining large forces of soldiers there in order to preserve order. "The policy of the administration is such," he declared, "as to permit the officers of the American Army to replenish their fortunes at the expense of the unfortunate Philippines and then return to this country to live in affluence." Senator Vest is preparing for a vigorous onslaught on the ship subsidy which will soon be up for discussion.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House is devoting its time to hearings of the representatives of the tobacco and sugar interests in this country and in Cuba, apropos of the proposed reciprocal relations with that island. That there is any earnest desire on the part of the Committee to ascertain the real status of affairs in Cuba must be doubted by anyone who has an opportunity to hear the merciless cross examination of the Cuban representatives. Their somewhat limited command of English is a drawback in itself and when to that is added a disposition on the part of the members of the committee, unrestrained by the chairman, to confuse and browbeat the Cuban witnesses it can hardly be credited that the committee desires to arrive at the facts.

At this writing it is safe to say that Cuban reciprocity, if it comes before the House, will receive little consideration. In fact, reciprocity in any form, unless, possibly an arrangement could be effected whereby the United States would receive all and give nothing, is too advanced for the republicans of the lower chamber whose knowledge of economies can be summed up in the one word "protection." Nevertheless, the argument of Senator Platt, of Connecticut, that failure to grant some form of reciprocity to Cuba will result in almost immediate annexation, has had great weight with the Senators and it is more than possible that a reciprocal arrangement will be made by treaty and without consulting the House.

While the republicans in the House are opposed to reciprocity, there are those among them whose constituents are demanding the removal of duty on certain schedules and they say they will have their way. Representative Babcock declares that he will be able to bring to light his bill lowering the duty on the products of the Steel Trust and that he can secure sufficient votes to make it

a law. Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, tells me that he is only awaiting an appropriate opportunity to introduce some measure removing the duty on bulbs imported from Holland. United States Consul Mill, at Amsterdam, has made an extensive report on this subject in which he shows that we import from \$275,000 to \$300,000 worth of bulbs from Holland per year and that we sell to Holland four worth in the neighborhood of \$4,500,000. This trade is likely to be lost to the millers and farmers of the United States unless some measure is passed which will remove the duty on the Dutch bulbs.

A discussion, which the republicans say should have taken place in executive session but which occurred on the floor of the Senate in open session, recently revealed the prodigality of the republicans in the expenditure of the public funds. Growing out of the effort to pass a bill providing a messenger for one of the minor Senate committees, it transpired that at the present time the amount spent for messengers and other employees of the Senate exceeds the aggregate salaries and mileage of the Senators themselves. It is a well known fact that many of these employees are entirely unnecessary and that they are simply a result of the spoils system, having been appointed without regard to their usefulness and because the Senator who secured their employment had reasons of his own for wishing to support them at the expense of the government. The total amount now paid to the special employees of the Senate aggregates, according to the estimate of Senator Platt, some \$600,000, while Senatorial salaries and mileage amount to but \$550,000.

The Dudes Were Fooled.

The King's Velvet Cuff the Cause.

A few weeks ago, among other bulletins of State affairs in London, a semi-official announcement was made that his Majesty King Edward, had inaugurated a new style by appearing in a frock coat with deep turned-up velvet cuffs.

There was an instantaneous boom in the tailoring trade. Every "dear old chap" in the realm applauded the King's taste and originality and ordered similar garments. Impetuous scions of nobility pledged the family jewels in order to maintain that "correct form" which, however extravagant, is correct, because it is royal, and the velvet-cuffed frock coat became the only proper wear.

At the very moment that the Beau Brummels were enjoying the height of this sartorial satisfaction, somebody made a grievous discovery. This was nothing less than the fact that the King's new garment was not a frock coat at all, but an ordinary overcoat, on which velvet cuffs have been worn for years.

Now the "fashion" feels that it has been woefully deceived, not only financially, but in another respect. It is argued that the horrible truth has held many of London's best dressers up to ridicule, and that the only way in which the King can atone for the situation is to actually adopt a frock coat with turned-up velvet cuffs.

Thousands Sold Into White Slavery.

MANY YOUNG GIRLS ARE SENT FROM VARIOUS EUROPEAN PORTS ANNUALLY.

The associations for fighting the "white slave" trade have begun an energetic campaign in Germany. They have issued a report stating, on presumably incontestable authority that 1000 girls leave European ports annually to be slaves of ruffians, who have enticed them away from home. In Germany alone there is a gang of nearly one hundred persons engaged in this traffic.

They are perfect in the art of "making up" disguises. That of a schoolmaster in search of female assistants for a German school is the commonest ruse.

Some pretend to be hotelkeepers looking for pretty barmaids, or wine merchants who want saleswomen, or advertising agents who want girls to learn to be typewriters, and so on.

Galicia and Western Russia are their favorite hunting grounds. They do not hesitate to go through the ceremony of marriage. One man recently arrested in Hamburg has six wives living, of whose whereabouts at present he has no knowledge. He thinks they may be somewhere in South America. That country is not the only country to which these white slaves are sent. India takes quite a number, and so does China, but Turkey takes still more, who are chiefly shipped from Black Sea ports.

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SHORT TALKS

Brief Comment On Political and Other Matters of Public Interest.

ANDREW J. PALM.

The Pittsburg people have been ripped up the back and down in front so much the past year that the average Pittsburger hardly knows where he is at politically. Some of them are swearing vengeance against Quay, Stone, Flinn and the whole gang. Others, like the Bigelows and Major Brown, who had their fingers badly singed by pulling the Quay chestnuts out of the fire, are ashamed to own that they were such consummate fools as to trust the Old Man, and hence they still pretend to believe that he is all right and still acting in good faith; but that Stone, like a bad boy, refuses to obey his master. The childish confidence of these full grown men is touching to behold. They put up their hundreds of thousands of dollars to help Quay, Stone & Company to pass the ripper bill, and as soon as it was passed they were deliberately betrayed for a consideration, and that is the whole story.

There was a time when men retired from business when they secured a competency, and gave somebody else a chance. Not so now in this age of greed and commercialism. The average man has grown to be so much of a hog that he keeps on grabbing as long as he can draw a breath. When a man in these evil days makes a million he is only the more eager for the next and that stimulates his grasping propensity to make still greater efforts for more. Men are now judged by the wealthy class, not by what they are, but by what they have, no matter by what means it has been acquired, and never did Shakespeare's saying, "the learned pate ducks to the golden fool," apply more truthfully than at the present time. Roosevelt says we may find it necessary to shackle cunning as we have found it necessary to shackle force, and there is no sort of cunning today that needs shackling so much as the cunning of greed. Since Roosevelt has become president, however, he hasn't a word to say about shackling anything or anybody who may help him in his ambition for a second term.

Public sentiment seems to be strong against allowing the Chinese to come to our shores to earn a livelihood. Let us admit for the sake of the argument that we should pass a prohibitory law, but in the name of consistency, if we declare that they shall not come here should we not cease our clamor for an open door in China—a door that opens China to open her gates to us, and declaring that she shall allow our missionaries full sway to stuff them with our religion, or we will shoot it into them with Maxim guns. In fact, we have done some shooting on this account already. To solemnly declare by act of congress that China shall not send any of her people here and still insist that she shall open wide her gates to us is too unreasonable to be tolerated on the part of any nation. The man who says to his neighbor, "you must keep your children strictly out of my yard, but you shall permit mine to go into your yard or your house at their own pleasure," is not a whit more unreasonable and inconsistent than the bullying nation which demands privileges that it absolutely refuses to grant. It isn't any wonder that China is suspicious of our religion if it is exhibited in our dealings with other nations.

Secretary Gago did not leave the cabinet any too soon to please men who believe in honesty and fair dealing.

The shady transaction in connection with the sale of the old New York custom house casts a suspicion on his integrity and he never ventured any explanation, thus giving ground for the belief that it admitted no solution consistent with honesty. He was authorized by special act of congress to sell the property at public or private sale for not less than \$3,000,000, and then rent it from the purchaser at 4 per cent of the purchase price until the new custom house should be ready for use. He sold the property to the City National Bank, the Standard Oil company's institution, for \$3,265,000. The president of the bank took a certified check for the amount to Washington, and within an hour the secretary handed back all but \$40,000 to be deposited in the City National Bank without interest, though the bank was not a United States depository. It is supposed that he kept the \$40,000 bank in order that the title might still remain in the government and thus save the City bank \$70,000 a year in taxes. The bank's profits in dealing with Secretary Gago are estimated to have been at least \$1,000 a day for a long time, as it had \$16,000,000 of the government funds without paying a single cent of interest. The only question about which there seems to be any doubt in the public mind is whether the secretary received a share of the swag or whether in the goodness of his heart he permitted the Standard Oil company to keep it all in order to assist a struggling infant industry. No wonder he grew furious in Philadelphia recently when some one made mention of the New York transaction in his presence. It touched a tender spot.

President Roosevelt has not yet appointed a genuine Democrat to office in the south or anywhere else. The drivelling rot indulged in by the subsidized press over the Alabama judge appointment was nauseating.—Sabinal (Texas) Sentinel.

HOME AND CHILD

Does your horse "feel his oats"? What a difference between the grain-fed and the grass-fed horse! The first strong and full of ginger, the second flabby, weak and tired out before he begins. The feeding makes the difference. Children are not alike either. One is rosy, bright-eyed, full of life and laughter, another is pale, weak and dull. The feeding again is responsible.

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BLOOMSBURG DIVISION. In effect Nov. 3, 1901. STATIONS. EAST. NORTH BLOOMSBURG..... A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. 6:07 6:11 10:19 6:16

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

In effect Dec. 8, 1901. TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG: For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamuqua, weekdays 7:10, 11:30 a. m., 3:26 p. m. For Williamsport, weekdays, 7:10 a. m., 3:26 p. m.

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Pennsylvania Railroad.

Time Table in effect Nov. 24, 1901.

Table with columns for Station, A.M., P.M., and times. Includes Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Pottsville, etc.

Table with columns for Station, A.M., P.M., and times. Includes Nesquehanna, Clearfield, etc.

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